Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1710.] PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 3, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

SALT.

3500 to 4000 bushels of large grained SALT,

From St. Martin's on board the ship Spy, at the Still House wharf—for sale by

Stephen Kingston,
46, Walnut Street.

SAID SHIP

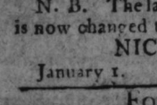
Will sail in a few days

For Savannah in Georgia.—For freight or passage apply as above, or to the Captain on board.

February 27 *eod3t

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP



DOMINICK TERRY,
JACOB DEHART, *Master,*

Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

February 26 §

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

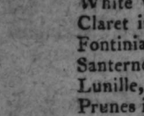
At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—

HAVE FOR SALE,

58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvass, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muslinets, in packages suitable for the West-India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;

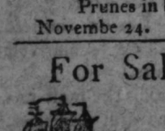
And at New-York, on board the ship Diana, from Liverpool, expected round as soon as the navigation is open,

Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent White, White Lead, Red Lead } PAINTS
Coleothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming Twine



Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,



Brig AMAZON.

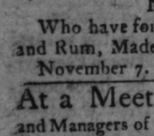
N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

January 1. eodtf

For Savannah,

The fast sailing Ship



SWIFT PACKET,
(a regular trader)

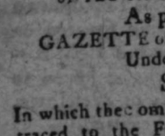
PATRICK GIBBEN, *master,* WILL sail on the 10th inst. (ice permitting) has handsome accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to the master on borrd, at Bickley's wharf, above Market-street, or

N. & J. Frazier,
No. 95, South Front-street.

February 3. §

For Amsterdam,

The Ship



FARMER,

JOHN M'COLLOM, Master; WILL sail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or passage, apply to the master on board, at Walnut-street Wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE.

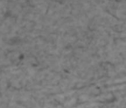
Who is landing, out of the said Ship, from Bourdeaux, and for sale,

Claret in hhds.
White Wine in quarter casks
Claret in cases, of a superior quality
Fontiniac, Santerne, Lunille } Wines in cases
Prunes in boxes

Novembe 24.

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow



GOOD HOPE

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf

At a Meeting of the President

and Managers of the DELAWARE and SCHUYLKILL CANAL COMPANY, February 17th, 1798,

Resolved, That ten dollars on each share of Stock be called for; and that the Treasurer give public notice thereof agreeable to law.

Extract from the Minutes.

GEORGE WORRALL, *Secretary.*

AGREEABLE to a resolution of the President and Managers of the *Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company*, the Stockholders are hereby required to make a payment of ten dollars on each of their respective shares on or before the 1st of April next, to

WM. GOVETT, *Treasurer.*

February 28. 22wtA

IN THE PRESS,

AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED,

(Price 25 Cents)

Reflections on Monroe's View

OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,

As published in the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES, Under the signature of

SCIPIO,

In which the commercial warfare of France is traced to the French faction in this country as its source, and the motives of the opposition to the measures of the United States are exposed.

Feb. 8.

To be sold at Vendue,

At the Coffee House, at 7 o'clock in the evening, on the 5th of March next,

The Hull of the

Ship JOHN,

AS she lies, and three Anchors lying under the bow, cut away after she bilged. Stranded at the mouth of Cohansee creek. She was built in Newburyport about five years ago, was coppered last summer in Hamburg, and measures about 500 tons.

ALSO AT THE SAME TIME,

Apart of the Cargo which is not yet got out her, say,

29 tons of Iron
4 boxes of sheet Copper
70 boxes of window and hollow Glass

All for the benefit of the concerned.

JOHN CONNELLY & Co. *Aud'rs.*

February 28 dt3M

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

At Chesnut-street Wharf,

On Monday, the 5th March next, at 11 o'clock, The following Articles, saved from the wreck of the ship John, and sold for the benefit of the concerned:—

11 Bolts of Canvass	1 Main Top Sail
1 Fore Sail	1 Main Top Gal. Sail
1 Fore Top Sail	1 large new Cable
1 Jib	5 bbls. of Pork
244 Sheets of Copper	Half a bbl. Beef
1 Ship Bell	A few bbls. Flour, Peas and Bread

A quantity of Chain Bolts, Rings, and sundry Iron, with a large assortment of all kinds of Rigging, Blocks, Hooks and Eyes and Thimbles, &c.

2 small Copper Boilers	30 Water Casks
4 Compasses	7 Glass Windows
2 Lanthorns	1 Towline
11 Spars	1 Hawser
1 Iron Cambouse	A quantity old Junk
1 bbl. Tar	1 large Wheel
1 bbl. Copper Nails	1 small Anchor
32 boxes Window Glass	3 old Cables
45 straws of Tumblers	1 chest with Medic.
1 brass Stove	2 bbls. Pork
2 Tables	3 Chairs

And sundry other articles.

JOHN CONNELLY & Co. *Aud'rs.*

Feb. 28 dt5m

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Estate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the residence of General John Cadwalader, situate on Sassafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and consist of a handsome Dwelling House, two large Barns with Cow houses, Stables for fifty horses, a spacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overseer's houses, two ranges of two story buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houses, a Smoak house, &c. &c.—The whole Estate being nearly surrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fishery. It is conveniently situated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a short sail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premises; also, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The soil is mostly a rich loom.—The whole will be sold together, or divided into smaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently situated) as may suit the purchaser. The Stock on said Farm, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c. will also be disposed of.——For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS, on the premises, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.

February 24. 2aw6w

Twenty Dollars Reward,

FOR taking up a runaway servant Girl, named Abigail Miller, latterly calling herself Betsey Smith, and sending her to North Front-street, No. 45. She is of a chunky make, and very dark complexion, with round features, and black bushy hair; probably much altered by paint and powders, as she is supposed to be secreted in houses of d same, though no more than fifteen years of age.

February 19 co2w

Surveyor General's Office,

December 2, 1797.

ON a release of survey of 433 acres. 68 perches of land, situate in lower Smithfield township Northampton county, surveyed to William Wills, per warrant of 2d March, 1786, the Deputy Surveyor hath made the following note, viz,

This land claimed by heirs of Lewis Gordon and George Taylor, not known by what right.—Certified for Daniel Broadhead, Esq. Surveyor General—William Parker.

The first Monday in March next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat, or any others interested or concerned therein, they having at least thirty days notice for John Hall, Secretary of the Land Office.

N. Lufborough.

January 26 §t1F2wtms

Landing this day,

From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY

George Latimer & Son.

november 9. §

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

James C. & Samu l W. Fisher,

AT THEIR STORE,

No. 13, corner of Arch and Front street.

HAVE FOR SALE,

Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannel
Ditto sutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat silk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madrass ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffetics
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few chests best Hyson Tea

Also—1500 boxes best London Window Glass, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glass Ware assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper than any in the city.

Nov 18 3tawtf

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a Certificate to HANNAH SHELLY, of Oxted Cottage, in the County of Surrey, in Great-Britain, Spinster, or her assigns for two thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars twenty-three cents, in the deferred stock of the United States, was lost in the ship Peggy, Capt. Hyer, bound from Philadelphia to London in the year 1796. The subscriber, the said Hannah Shelly, intends to apply to the Treasury of the United States, for a renewal of the said Certificate.

HANNAH SHELLY.

Feb. 23. 1aw6w.

THE term of Co-partnership between the subscribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual consent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the same will be settled by John Miller, Jun. to whom all those indebted to the partnership are earnestly requested to make payment to, without delay.

JOHN MILLER, Jun.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.

February 19 §tf

FOR SALE, BY JOHN MILLER, JUN.

No. 8, Chesnut-street,

A quantity BENGAL GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzenas	Tanda Cossaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

British Dry Goods,

ALSO,

Forty puncheons of high proof Rum.

February 19 §

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,

Having entered into partnership under the firm of

Alexander J. Miller & Co.

INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholesale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general assortment of *India, German, Irish, French* and *British* Manufactures for sale, on advantageous terms for cash or a short credit.

February 19 §tf

For Sale by the Subscriber,

Forty-nine bales of Muslins, being the remains of the ship India's last cargo from Calcutta, and will be sold low,

7 Boxes of Umbrellas
25 Pipes of finest particular Madeira wine, of the vintage of 1795.

Mordecai Lewis.

February 19 d2w

A PRINT.

THE Print, representing GENERAL WASHINGTON and his family, all whole lengths in one groupe, will be ready for delivery by the 15th of March next.

An unfinished impression is to be seen at Mr. M'Elwees's looking-glass store, No. 70 South Fourth Street.

The subscription will close on the 10th of March next. Subscribers may depend on having the best Prints at *one guinea and an half.* To non-subscribers, the price will be two guineas.

February 19.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of CALF SKINS, in the rough, and some horse leather. Apply to

ROBERT SMITH & Co.
No. 58, South Front street.

Feb. 15. d2w

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subscriber, an insolvent debtor, confined in the common goal of the County of Cape May in the state of New-Jersey, hath presented his petition to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the said county, praying that they would attend to hear what can be alledged for or against his liberation, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors," passed the 26th day of January 1798—And the the said court did appoint Monday the 26th day of March next for the purpose aforesaid; to meet at the Court House in the Middle Precinct, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of the said day, of which his creditors are requested to take notice.

CHARLES ALLEN.

Cape May, Feb. 8, 1798.

Feb. 14—12aw5w

Prison Manufactory.

FOR SALE,

At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia,

Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, saddle and card Tacks
Oakum and shipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Saddlers Thread

Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's tables, tomb and head stones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c.

All which may be had on reasonable terms,

Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at a moderate price.

Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.

December 26. mth6m

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water street, between Mulberry and Sassafras Streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eastward ninety five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

EDWARD DUNANT,

No 149, South Front-street,

Has still remaining of the Cargo of the Johanna, from Malaga,

66 kegs Sun Raisins
91 jars fine Bloom ditto
8 pipes, 21 hhds. } superior Catalonia Wine
Mountain and Malaga Wine, in hogsheads and quarter casks
And a few qr casks fine old Colemenar Wine

He has also, a few packages of

Calcutta and Madrass Goods,

Consisting of Humhums, Tickeries, Patna Chintz, Bandanna, Pullicat and Barhar Handkerchiefs, Choppa Romals, black and coloured Persians, and black Pepper.

☞ *Wanted*—A Male and Female SERVANT, of unexceptionable characters.

march 1. *3teod

To be Sold,

A BRICK HOUSE, together with the Lot thereto belonging, in the city of Burlington, New-Jersey. The house has three rooms below, and three chambers in the upper story. The kitchen adjoining is a frame building. The Lot has a front of 72 feet on Pearl-street, and the same front on the river Delaware. The length of the Lot is about 250 feet—The house commands a very pleasant prospect of the river and of the Borough of Bristol, on the Pennsylvania shore. Immediate possession may be had For further particulars, inquire of Mr. John Sims, next door below the City Tavern in Philadelphia, or the subscriber in Burlington.

THOMSON NEALE.

Burlington, march 1. *eod2w

TO LET,

And possession given the 1st April next,

The House No. 258 High-street,

At present occupied by P. BUTLER, Esq.

Apply to

Edward Shoemaker,
No. 127, High street.

February 24 cod3w

OVAL BOTTLES.

Quart and half gallon in crates—and a quantity of Claret Bottles of a right size—For sale at No. 13, Church Alley. JOHN DORSEY.

January 12 3taw6w.

To Let,

About 30 acres of ground, with a good house, garden, stables, &c. about 4 1-2 miles from town. Immediate possession may be had.

PETER BLIGHT.

February 27 §10t

For Sale,

The Indenture of a healthy, strong, and active

NEGRO GIRL,

Who has nearly fourteen years to serve.—Enquire at No. 118, Market Street.

February 27 §3t

JUST ARRIVED,

In the Ship Star, Joseph Woodman, master, from London,

50 crates Queens' Ware, assorted to suit West-India market
40 hogsheads Whiting
1500 bushels good House Coals

ALSO—JUST LANDED,

400 barrels prime Beef, Boston and New-York
50 barrels Pork
150 hhds. Havanna Molasses
Woolen Cloths, Blankets, Hard Ware } assorted in packages
Ravens Duck
Window Glass in boxes, British, of various sizes
Black quart Bottles, in hampers of 1 grose each
A general assortment of Queens' Ware, in crates
Fowling Pieces and Pistols, in cases
Basket fine Salt, in hogsheads

FOR SALE BY

Thos. & John Ketland.

February 15 §1IM

Just Published,

And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE,

Felow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society. Feb. 1—*3m§

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Patterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

November 15. §

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet in front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of

PETER THOMSON,
Conveyancer, No. 144, Market-street.

December 2. 2awtf

Landing

From on board the Snow Maria, from Copenhagen,

A few Tons Russia Clean Hemp
300 pieces Ravens Duck
250 pieces Russia Sheeting
200 bolts Russia Duck, and
A quantity of Swedes Iron

For Sale by

JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.

Who have on Hand,

1st and 2d proof Bourdeaux Brandy
4th proof Spanish ditto
New-England Rum
London Particular and London Market } Madeira Wine in Pipes and quarter Casks.
Old Claret in Cases
24 hhds. Coffee just arrived
Best Boston Beef in barrels
Mackrell in do.
Halifax Salmon in do.
A small invoice of Rhode-Island Cheese
Spermaciti Oil
Tanners ditto
No. 1, 2, 3, Boston Sail Duck
Russia Cordage, and
An Invoice of Dutch Hollow Glass Ware.

March 1. daw

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Persons therein concerned—That in order to terminate all differences, on account of the losses sustained by the citizens of the United States, in consequence of their Vessels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, during the late war between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications, authorized by the said Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS, from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all such persons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence, all written testimony, authenticated in such manner as they shall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commissioners,

PETER LOHRA, *Secretary.*

Commissioners Office, No. 109, Mulberry-street, May 17th, 1797.

Feb. 28, '98—§1m

*** Those Printers in the several States who published the above advertisement last Spring, are requested to re-publish it one month, and send their accounts to P. L.*

A Gardener wanted,

TO move to the District of Columbia, one who understands his business well, to whom generous encouragement will be given. Application must be made immediately, at No. 5, South Fourth-street, to *GEORGE WALKER.*

Feb. 27. *3t

Three or four Single Gentlemen,

may be accommodated with

Genteel Boarding and Lodging,

On reasonable terms, by applying at No. 31, North-street, between Fifth and Sixth-streets.

February 23. cod3t

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Consisting of

Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Cossaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sisserfoy
Piniascoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Soory do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth-streets.

Also—A few Bales of Madrass Hkfs. of elegant patterns and best colours.

February 8. dtf

FOR SALE,

By WHARTON & LEWIS,

No 115 South Front Street,

A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, 1st and 2d proof Brandy, } entitled to drawback.
Madeira Wine,
Juniper Berries, &c. &c.

Feb. 9. codtf

St. Croix Sugars.

26 hogsheads best ST. CROIX SUGAR,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN NIXON & Co.

Feb. 9. fm&wtf

Wanted,

An active, cleanly, industrious woman to cook and do the business of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.

wFebruary 7 §

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales

For DRY GOODS.

Monday—Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-street,
Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-street.

Tuesday—Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 south Front-street.
Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-street.

Wednesday—Afternoon—Peter Benson, No. 74 south Third-street.

Thursday—Forenoon—Edward Fox.
Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday—Forenoon—William Shannon,
Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday—Afternoon—Peter Benson.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, *March* 3.

MR. FENNO,

As ſome of the ſpeeches in Congreſs may be either ſung or ſaid, the following one being a little in the poetical ſtrain, I ſhould be glad that ſome ingenious compoſer would ſet it to muſic.

Mr. H—— aroſe arm'd with the conſtitution,
With Blackſtone, Beccaria and other great writers,
Of Britain he ſpoke much and their revolution;
And ſwore Sidney and Hamden were only prize fighters;
With honeſt Dalrymple he clearly concurs
That patriots are nothing but babbling curs.

His ſpeech like the willow tree weeping in branches,
Deplores the fall'n ſtate of his country's ſons;
Into theories fine ſpun he creepingly launches,
And tells us of *raw heads* and bugs *bloody bones.*
He draws dreadful monſters againſt a hard wall,
Then batters his knuckles in fighting them all.

He ſtarts with a problem both novel and curious,
And opens old Blackſtone to prove his poſition,
That *poſitive* votes are forever injurious,
That *negatives* only can ſave from perdition;
And by them alone he will venture to ſay,
The government's hinder'd from running away.

He talk'd much of ſtopping the government wheels.
And ſaid that he mean't the Executive power,
That the houſe ought to hang like a clog to its heels,
For the laws executed the people devour;
That laws executed will clearly enſlave us,
And *virtuous minorities* only can ſave us.

He ſaid that, that branch which were payers & debtors
Were judges moſt competent, what was to pay,
That receivers were certainly tyrant's abettors
The tools of corruption and deſpotic ſway,
That patronage teacher'd the Executive wings,
And gave it the power of miſchief, like Kings.

He roundly aſſerted, the corps diplomatic
Was managed ſo artfully ſince it begun,
That go on it would in ſo form ſyſtematic,
And no one could ſtop or ſay where it would run.
That ſince 'twas denied us the power to carve them,
As *we* held the purſe ſtrings *we* fairly might ſtarve them.

For tho' we muſt grant it, that being a nation,
As ſuch we have int'reſts to manage abroad,
To pay ſuch vile ſpies there is no obligation,
And therefore 'tis clear none can charge us with fraud.
This duty like that of exploded allegiance,
May clearly be conſtrued away by expedience.

To *Greece* and old *Rome* he then led us a dance,
And old mother Britain he call'd an old bawd,
He ſaid all republics except ſiſter France,
Were ſent to old nick by corruption and fraud.
That Kings are uſurpers moſt plainly appears,
And Preſident Ad—ms is one of *four years.*

That *leaders* were *tyrants* take all the world round,
Therefore it behov'd us ſuch fellows to level,
He quoted Beccaria to prove this truth ſound,
And wiſh'd funding ſyſtems were all at the devil.
'Tis the *horſe of Old Greece,* friends, I plainly muſt tell ye,
Beware of the *miſchiefs* that lurk in his belly!

He aſſerted what none I believe will deny,
When a patriot declaimer has got a good place,
The demagogue ceaſes the liberty cry,
For the *fiſhes* and *loaves* have now altered the caſe.
He ſits himſelf down and is tacitly quiet,
The friend of good order, the foe of all riot.

Of wealth, honor and power ſo potent the thirſt is,
That freedom has always been ſacrificed there;
And our favourite ſcheme of political juſtice,
Is likely to prove but a bubble of air.
Theſe premiſes granted pray what think you of it;
Is not my friend *Nicholas* a very great prophet?

Then for his amendment let's vote altogether,
The American eagle too loftily ſoars,
We'll ne'er quit his wings 'till we've pluckt every feather,
And turn'd his vile officers all out of doors.
"Damn money 'tis traſh, who wou'd quarrel for riches,"
Round our liberty poles, let us dance without breeches.

DIED, at Charleſton, (S. C.) of a conſumption, after a tedious confinement, THOMAS LEE SHIPPEN, ESQ. only ſon of Doctor William Shippen, junior of this city.

The practice of indiſcriminately laviſhing character on individuals of doubtful merit, at their deceaſe, tends to diminiſh the intereſt and abate the benefit which a juſt tribute to the memory of departed worth is calculated to create. But in the affecting inſtance of this young gentleman, the ſympathy of private friendſhip would prompt the attempt, even if the public utility of doing juſtice to ſignal merit did not ſanction this laſt melancholy office.

Mr. Thomas Lee Shippen, from childhood, was eminently diſtinguiſhed for docility of diſpoſition, acuteneſs of diſcernment, and graceful manners. His early proficiency kept the promiſe that ſuch faculties gave. At a time of life when many individuals of his own age were, perhaps unblameably, ignorant, or innocently puerile, Mr. Shippen was maſter of four or five languages—acquainted with the claſſics and modern hiſtory—familiar with ſeveral ſubordinate branches of ſcience—and could ſuſtain, in the beſt ſocieties, the ſituation of an intelligent ſcholar, and the rank of an unaffected gentleman.

Yet theſe acquirements were eclipſed by the beſt propenſities of the human heart—benevolence, lenity, tenderneſs, a nice ſenſe of honour, and a delicate regard to duty. Thoſe acquirements adorned; but theſe qualities endeared him. No wonder he became the favorite and leader of his companions—the pride and boaſt of his parents. No wonder thoſe whoſe delight and ornament he was, all thoſe with whom he was moſt intimate, deplore their irreparable loſs, and refuſe to be comforted.

Mr. Shippen having concluded his courſe of pupilage, together with the ſtudies that afterwards qualified him for the profeſſion of the law, was permitted to viſit England.—There, in attendance on the Court of Weſtminſter Hall, and by an advantageous reſidence at Oxford, he compleated abroad whatever had been left unfiniſhed at home. Mr. Shippen then viſited many of the chief cities of Europe, indulging a liberal curioſity, yet reſiſting the allurements of diſſipation. This purſuit gave him opportunity to examine the laws, cuſtoms, and forms of government of ſeveral great nations; and by compariſon of their effects on the people, to confirm that judicious preference which Mr. Shippen ever afterwards cheriſhed for republican inſtitutions.

At length he joyfully returned to the boſom of his family in Philadelphia. He came in the morning of manhood, embelliſhed by pleaſing talents—adorned by poliſhed manners—improved by ſolid attainments. High health, a commanding form, the graces of perſuaſion, domeſtic bliſs, the ſmiles of ſociety, a heart animated by private virtues, a mind replete with patriotic ardour, now concurred to advance his preſent felicity, and afford him moſt brilliant proſpects in the future paths of glory. But in this very criſis of growing joy and rich hope, with all theſe bluſhing bounties thick upon him, ſickneſs approached—it ſmote him, and every bloſſom faded—

"Bit by an envious worm,
"Ere he could ſpread his ſweet wings to the air
"Or dedicate his ſpirit to the Sun."

During three years, every remedy that ſkill and experience could ſuggeſt, or tenderneſs apply, was reſorted to for his ſuccour. But vain were the efforts of medical ſcience—vain the ſolicitude of vigilant affection.—The malady, though ſlow in its progreſs, was fatally ſure. Mr. Shippen perceived his deſtiny, and met it with fortitude.—Social chearfulneſs, and the full powers of his underſtanding never forſook him, except in the paroxyiſms of exceſſive pain. Nay, inſtead of drooping, ſubdued by the decline of health, his ſoul ſeemed to gather new ſtrength from bodily infirmity. How frequently did he charm and aſtoniſh the moſt enlightened of thoſe who came to viſit him in confinement, by the ſagacity, the vigor, the ingenuity, the eloquence of his diſcourſes. Pure in morals, irreproachable in duty, ſtrenuous in opinion, untainted by folly, ſtedfaſt in principle, exemplary in conduct, firm the grand doctrines of Chriſtianity, he contemplated the approach of death with unruffled reſignation, interrupted only by anticipations of the keen ſorrow that thoſe ſurvivors now experience, by whom he felt himſelf extravagantly beloved.

The malady that was gradually conſuming his body, by making meditation his amuſement, doubtleſs contributed to enrich his mind, exalt and enlarge it, till at laſt it burſt from its frail tenement, and he winged his flight to the world of ſpirits.

Great ſouls, with energetic thought,
Wear out their ſhell of clay;
Yet at each crevice light is caught,
Till all is perfect day!

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

TUESDAY—FEBRUARY 27.

Mr. HAVENS obſerved, that when this ſubject was formerly under conſideration, the grounds upon which the preſent amendment had been ſupported were, the danger ariſing from an extenſion of our foreign intercourſe, from conſiderations of economy, and to prevent undue influence; on the other hand, it was oppoſed on conſtitutional ground; it was ſaid that houſe had no right to interfere in the buſineſs, as it was wholly an executive concern.

On all queſtions of this kind, Mr. H. ſaid, the conſtitution of the United States was conſtantly brought into view; upon which different opinions were now entertained from what were entertained at the time of its adoption. He always underſtood that this government was intended not only to have all the advantages of a republican government, but being elective, all the advantages which ariſe from a proper diſtribution of power. This principle of a diſtribution of power was derived from the government of Great-Britain, as it was theoretically deſcribed by Blackſtone, not from what it is in practice. His deſcription of that government (which he read) ſhewed that every department of it was a check upon the other. De Lolme, though a panegyriſt of the Britiſh government, agreed in the ſame opinion; for though he deſcribes the kingly power as raiſing armies and equipping fleets, yet he allows it to be checked by the people. Here, the doctrine maintained was, that the Preſident of the United States can appoint to office, and that that houſe had no right to refuſe an appropriation, which was wholly ſubverſive of what he underſtood to be the original principles of the government. Mr. H. ſaid he did not contend for any power in the houſe of repreſentatives, which did not equally apply to the ſenate; and if this doctrine was not allowed, there would not be the leaſt check upon the Preſident by the ſenate or the houſe of repreſentatives, as the concurrent power of the ſenate with the executive only went to the choice of men in the appointments to office. The Preſident has a right to appoint as many ambaſſadors as he pleaſes, without check or control. This power in the Preſident and ſenate could compel that houſe to raiſe any ſum of money whatever. They might make a treaty granting a ſubſidy to a foreign nation, and that houſe would be bound to pay it. They might alſo borrow money, and might bring the houſe into ſuch a ſituation as to oblige it to declare war, to raiſe armies, ſupport a navy, &c. contrary to their conviction of right. But when the houſe makes an appropriation of money, the Preſident has the power to put his vote upon it; and if he can do this, how is it that the two houſes cannot exerciſe their diſcretion in appropriating for ambaſſadors or for treaties? Whenever an appropriation of money is called for, they ought certainly to conſider for what purpoſe it is wanted, and whether ſome more important object does not require previous attention. It was ſaid the houſe were as much bound to appropriate for the ſalary of ambaſſadors as for the ſalary of the Preſident or judges. When gentlemen reaſoned thus, they appeared to conſider the diplomatic corps as a part of the government; whereas the government could go on very well without them. And even, with reſpect to the officers of government, if the money was wanted for more important ſervices, ſuch as for the immediate defence of the country, they muſt go unpaid for a time. He, therefore, concluded that each branch of government, viz. the Preſident, ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives, had each a diſcretion in the appropriation of money.

There was another conſideration which operated upon his mind, to convince him that this was the only conſtruction which could be put upon the conſtitution. A conſiderable degree of diſcretion was left to the Preſident in the execution of laws, and it was always in his power to abuſe that diſcretion, by beginning a meaſure upon ſuch a ſcale of expence as to oblige congreſs to go farther than they intended, and except the two houſes had the power of exerciſing their diſcretion in checking any ſuch abuſe, there was no way of preventing it. There was a ſingular exemplification of this fact, he ſaid, in the Engliſh government, in the miniſter's having expended vaſt ſums of money, without the conſent of Parliament. He mentioned ſeveral inſtances, the two laſt of which were during the war with this country, and in the year 1796. In the former inſtance, he ſtated that the miniſter expended 38 millions with the conſent of Parliament, and 28 without it; and in the latter, 50 millions with the conſent of Parliament, and 49 without it. And except the legiſlature had a right to refuſe to appropriate in ſuch caſes, there was no way of preventing abuſes.

He believed the houſe would recollect a conduct in ſome degree ſimilar to this in our government. He alluded to the buſineſs of the frigates; ſince they were begun upon a plan which obliged the houſe to conſent to much larger appropriations than they at firſt intended. If it were neceſſary, other inſtances might alſo be adduced of the ſame kind.

Gentlemen who ſupported this extraordinary power in the Executive, argue in the ſame way with the ſupporters of the extravagant executive power of Charles I. in the caſe of Mr. Hampden, with reſpect to ſhip money. It was at that time aſſerted, that the King, having a right to declare war, had a right to demand the ſervice of any man's perſon, and conſequently to demand his money. But this doctrine was now every where acknowledged to be the moſt arbitrary.

He thought the Britiſh government afforded another leſſon of inſtruction. After their revolution in 1688, it was well known that the government adopted the funding ſyſtem. When this took place the houſe of Commons ceaſed to have any control over the expenditure of public money. In conſequence, the public debt had increaſed beyond what could be conceived. Mr. H. read Sir John Sinclair's account of this increaſe, and obſerved that the preſent amount of that debt, excluſive of the laſt loan of the Emperor, is 410 millions. If the houſe of Commons had had a proper check upon the adminiſtration, there would probably have been no debt at all.

Government might be conſidered as forming two diſtinctions, viz. payers and receivers of money; and it was the perfection of all the ſtate governments in this country, that both had a right to judge of the expediency of the expenditure of money, and particularly the payers. If this check did not exiſt, no government would long continue.

Much had been ſaid about ſupporting government. Some gentleman called themſelves *ſupporters* of Government, and others they termed *Deſtroyers* of Government, *Diſorganizers*, &c. When gentlemen ſpoke of ſupporters of government, they meant, he believed, ſupporters of the Executive branch of Government; ſo that a perſon acquieſcing in every meaſure of the Executive was a ſupporter of Government; whilſt thoſe who diſapproved of any Executive meaſure were deſtroyers of Government. This doctrine alone was ſufficient to deſtroy the idea of the government's conſiſting of ſeveral branches, and to blend all the powers of the Government in the Executive. In this caſe, the government of this country could not long remain a free Republic, but would become an Elective Monarchy, and the whole power of the Government would be in one man's hands. He conld not conceive that the people of the United States could think this a proper ground upon which this government ought to reſt.—It was ſelf-evident to him that our government ought to conſiſt of three branches, the Preſident, the Senate, and the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and when that Houſe has determined not to do a thing, the Government has determined not to do it, and ſo of the other branches,

The ſame obſervation would apply to a phraſe which they had frequently heard, and which had been introduced in the courſe of this debate, by a gentleman from Connecticut, of *ſtopping the wheels of government.*—To put a ſtop to any executive meaſure was to ſtop the wheels of government; and to keep them *properly running* was to offer no control over whatever the Preſident recommended. If this was not the meaning of the phraſe, he ſhould be glad to know what it was. For his part, he believed the perfection of government, conſiſted in what theſe gentlemen called ſtopping the wheels, and when that Houſe, or the Senate, determined they would not go into that expence, they ſpeak the voice of the people.

It had been remarked that the houſe had the phyſical power to refuſe a grant of money when called upon by the Preſident; but that members were under a moral obligation to grant it. This was ſaying we can do a thing but we ought not to do it. He believed it was proper for members to do whatever they conceived was for the public good.

When the ſubject of Patronage was firſt mentioned by the mover of this amendment he was perſuaded he only meant to introduce the ſubject on general ground. The idea, as he underſtood him, was, that all nations and ſocieties were liable to depart from original principles, to corrupt their governments and in the end to ſubvert them; and that, in this country we were ſubject to an improper connection of the different departments. That it was neceſſary to guard againſt this, if an appearance of ſuch a connection ſhould at any time appear. He thought this was ſo obvious, that it would be acknowledged by every one, that we were equally liable with other nations to this corruption. With reſpect to what had been ſaid reſpecting appointments to office being confined to men of particular ſentiments, it had been acknowledged by ſome gentlemen to have been obſerved in the choice of men in the Diplomatic corps; but others had acknowledged that the regulation was a general one.

Was it not evident, Mr. H. aſked, that in other countries, original principles of government were departed from? That there was an inceſſant deſire after wealth, honour and power? He never heard of a monarchy which did not ſuppoſe itſelf under the neceſſity of creating a ſort of government party, who had the diſpoſal of large ſums of money, which they could diſtribute amongſt perſons who were ſubſervient to their purpoſes. He believed this diſpoſition had prevailed in all ages of the world, and which had ravaged the earth. It muſt be evident to every one that peace, independence and equality, muſt conſtitute the happineſs of every country; but it was notorious that the leading men in moſt countries had been oppoſed to theſe, for their own ends. *Beccaria*, he ſaid, in his eſſay on crimes and puniſhments, had laid it down as a certain principle, that there were in every ſociety ſuch a claſs of men. In England, perhaps, this was more evident than in any other nation. A ſet of men appeared early in that country to render the executive power a government of deſpotiſm. The doctrines of paſſive obedience and the divine right of kings, continued to be aſſerted for one whole reign. After the revolution, the funding ſyſtem was ſet on foot, which bound men to the executive by intereſt; in fact perſons were hired to ſupport a certain ſyſtem of meaſures. It muſt appear evident that the great cauſe of keeping that country continually engaged in war, had been the hoſt of placemen and penſioners contained in the two houſes of Parliament, who were always inclined to ſupport meaſures in which they found the greateſt intereſt. The treaſury muſt be conſidered as the head of the body politic; and whatever party got into power they purſued the ſame courſe—a courſe which had now bro't that nation to the verge of bankruptcy and ruin.

If this was the conſtant courſe in other countries, was not this country, he aſked, equally liable to the ſame evils? He believed it was. He did not ſay that the evil had gone far; but he thought it was proper that we ſhould be on our guard againſt any doctrine which may have a tendency to make one branch of government dependent on the others.

This ſpirit of graſping at wealth and power had been ſo great, that it had even attached itſelf to religious opinions.—When the chriſtian religion was firſt preached, it was of a democratic ſpirit; afterwards it became ariſtocratic, and then monarchic.—When, therefore, this luſt after power had been ſo general, it could not be ſaid that this country was not liable to the ſame vices and errors.

This conſideration was alſo worthy of attention. Men of the beſt private character had been ſupporters of theſe corrupt ſyſtems. It ſeemed, therefore, as if there ſhould be line of diſtinction between private character and political conduct. Though a man may poſſeſs the greateſt private integrity, he may ſtill ſupport ſuch principles as may lead to arbitrary power. There could be no doubt that thoſe perſons maintained the divine right of kings were many of them men of the greateſt integrity; but their doctrines were not the leſs miſchievous on that account. In the ſame way it might be reaſoned with reſpect to the United States. Men may be induced to ſupport opinions which have a tendency to ſubvert the government, by placing all power in the hands of the executive and make the governmenr a ſort of four-years monarchy. Yet theſe men may be men of the greateſt integrity, and even patriotic, according to their views of patriotiſm; but if others believe their opinions have this tendency, it is their duty ſo to repreſent them to the people of the United States, leaving them to decide the point.

Mr. H. concluded by obſerving, he had heard no reaſon ſuggeſted for a miniſter at Berlin; nor could he ſee any uſe for one at the Hague. He was of opinion Vienna would be a more fit place for the reſidence of a miniſter than Berlin. We have no commerce with this country; and if we had any wiſh to intermeddle in the ſubject of the balance of power in Europe, we might as well ſend embaſſies to the Emperor of Germany and Ruſſia. But he believed we had no buſineſs with this balance of power. He thought it was poſſible ſo to manage our affairs as to have nothing to do with any of them. Nor did he think we had any thing to fear on the ſubject of invaſion: if there was any danger it muſt be from England by way of Canada. Beſides, if we were to have any ſerious difference with France, he knew of no uſe our ambaſſadors could be of. It might, perhaps, be neceſſary to have ambaſſadors at London, Paris, and perhaps Spain and Portugal; if others were neceſſary at any time, ſpecial agents could be ſent. He hoped, therefore, the amendment would be agreed to, as he thought it was a proper time to make a retrenchment in the expences of this department of government; and however ſmall the ſaving might ſeem, it was of conſequence to make every ſaving poſſible, which he wiſhed to be applied to the diſcharge of our public debt.

(Debate to be continued.)

FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

Mr. D. Foſter, from the committee of claims, made an unfavourable report on the petition of Henry Heely, a waggoner during the war, praying for a penſion and pay, which was concurred in.

Mr. Livingſton, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, made a report on the petition of Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, of this city. The committee ſtate, that the petitioners in the winter of 1796, loaded the ſchooner Eagle from this port to St. Thomas's with a quantity of goods, which had been imported, and were entitled to drawback, an entry of which having been duly made at the cuſtom-houſe; but that the ſaid ſchooner received ſo much damage by the ice in the river Delaware, that it became neceſſary to reſhip the cargo, on board the brig Fame which carried the goods to St. Croix, certificates of the due landing of which had been produced at the cuſtom-houſe, but on account of the re-ſhipment, the collector did not feel himſelf at liberty to allow the dawback. The committee ſtate it as their opinion, that this was an accident of which the United States ought not to avail themſelves, and report that the petitioners ought to be relieved, according to the prayer of their petition, and that a bill be brought in accordingly. The report was concurred in by the houſe.

Mr. Gilleſpie preſented an act of the ſtate of North-Carolina, appointing an health-officer at Wilmington in that ſtate. Ordered to lie on the table.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing the houſe that they had agreed upon a Writ of Summons to be iſſued for the appearance of William Blount, late a Senator of the United States, before the Senate on the third Monday in December next.

Mr. Sitgreaves believed it would be proper to take ſome ſtep in this buſineſs in order to get an alteration of the day mentioned in the writ.—It muſt be known, he ſaid, that the day of the return of the ſummons could not be the day of trial. Previous to the trial, Mr. Blount muſt be called upon to anſwer to the impeachment, and a day could not be aſſigned for the trial before the iſſue was joined. The diſtance betwixt the two periods muſt be conſiderable, becauſe until a day was appointed for trial, ſubpœnas could not be iſſued for the attendance of witneſſes who lay at a great diſtance.

The next ſeſſion muſt of courſe be a ſhort one, as the powers of the houſe expired on the 3d of March, and would ſcarcely allow time for ſerving the proceſs upon the witneſſes, and to procure their attendance. It would therefore, be deſireable that Mr. Blount ſhould be required to appear before the Senate during the preſent ſeſſion. He did not know how the demand from this houſe ought to be made for the appointment of an earlier day in the ſummons; but he thought it would be well to commit the meſſage to a ſelect committee, which committee, if the houſe thought proper, might be the managers of the impeachment.

Mr. D. Foſter hoped this courſe would be taken.

Mr. Nicholas had no objection to the meſſage being referred to the managers; but he wiſhed to enlarge the inſtruction to the committee beyond a mere reference. He doubted whether it would not be proper that ſome permanent law ſhould be paſſed for regulating this buſineſs. If the court which was to try the impeachment had the power of fixing all the rules of trial, the buſineſs might be ſo much retarded as to render the proſecution uſeleſs. He wiſhed the committee therefore, to be inſtructed, to report the propriety of paſſing a law for regulating the manner of proceeding in the trial of impeachments.

Mr. Sitgreaves had no objection to regulating the proceeding by law. He thought it important that this ſhould be the caſe. But whether the delay which would be occaſioned by preparing the details of a bill of this kind would not too much protract the buſineſs, he ſubmitted to the houſe. Beſides, he believed there was a bill before the Senate for this purpoſe, which of courſe, they might expect to have before them in the courſe of the ſeſſion.

Mr. Nicholas thought it would be wrong to proceed in the buſineſs without a law.

Mr. Sitgreaves conſented to the inſtruction being added, and the reference was made accordingly.

The houſe then again reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the bill providing the means of foreign intercourſe with foreign nations; when Meſſrs Otis and Harper, ſpoke at great length againſt the amendment of Mr. Nicholas. At the concluſion of Mr Harper's ſpeech, the queſtion was called for; but on motion to riſe and aſk leave to ſit again, it was carried by 50 members riſing.

The houſe adjourned at four o'clock till Monday.

CONTINUATION OF

Lateſt Foreign News,

By the brig Mary, captain EARLE, from Dover.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

STATE PAPER.

BASIS OF THE PEACE,

To be concluded at Raſtadt, containing the chief articles of peace agreed upon at Campo Formio, which are to be ratified at Raſtadt, by the congreſs aſſembled there.

ARTICLE I.

All the eccleſiaſtic ſtates in Germany, eſpecially thoſe having poſſeſſions on the left borders of the Rhine, ſhall be ſecularized for the benefit of the electors.

II. As much as is poſſible, the moſt important ſtates ſhall receive natural frontiers, to be fixed upon.

III. The king of England loſes all his poſſeſſions in Germany, and, with his electorate alſo, his influence in the German empire.

Deſign and Means for the Execution

1. France takes the Rhine as the natural frontier. All the country between Germerſheim and Rhinebergen ſhall be incorporated to the republic, together with the fortifications of Ehrenbreitſtein and Caſſel. The French to erect tetes-ponts oppoſite Huningen, Straſburg and Cologne; that near Manheim to be razed. The navigation on the Rhine to be free for the French and Germans, and none of both nations ſhall be allowed to eſtabliſh tolls or impoſts.

11. Holland receives that part of Germany on the left Rhine border, which lies north of Venlo, Guelders and Rhinebergen, viz. a ſmall part of the electorate of Cologne, the Pruſſian ſhare of Guelders, and that part of the duchy of Cleve ſituated on the left Rhine border; here the river Ems makes the frontier of Holland, viz. from its ſource to the city Rhine, where it becomes navigable. From Rhine to Haltern, where the Seva and Lippe unite, ſhall be drawn a ſtraight line, and every thing ſituated on this ſide of the line, and on the right border of the Lippe, ſhall alſo be joined to Holland, incluſive of the city of Weſel, viz.

1. One ſmall part of Eaſt Frieſland.
2. A conſiderable part of the Biſhopric of Munſter, with the towns Sacksfeld, Horſtman and Haltern.

3. The Marquiſate Bentheim and Schweinfurth.
4. That part of the Duchy of Cleve on the right borders of the Lippe. The navigation of this and the river Ems to be free for Germany and Holland, and no impoſts or tolls are to be eſtabliſhed.

III. The houſe of Auſtria renounces, in favor of his Pruſſian majeſty, its poſſeſſions in Poland and Sileſia, on the left border of the Weichſel or Viſtula. In favor of the elector of Bavaria, of the duke of Wirtemberg, and the Margrave of Baden, the whole Auſtrian Suabia, and that part of Tyrol ſituate on the left border of the Inn, for which it is to receive,

1. That part of the Bavarian circuit on the right ſide of the Inn, containing part of the Duchy of Bavaria, the archbiſhopric Salſburg, and the provoſtſhip Berchtolſgad.
2. That part of Bavaria and Upper Palatinate on the left ſide of the Rab: alſo that part of the Metropolitan biſhopric of Paſſau, to the left of the Donau, and to the right of the Inn.
3. The ſmall part of the Marquiſate Bayreuth, ſituated on the right of the Eger. From the ſource of the Rab a ſtrait line to be drawn to the ſource of the Eger, and all the country on this ſide of the line to be incorporated with the houſe of Auſtria.

IV. Pruſſia renounces, in favor of France and Holland, his poſſeſſions on the left of the Rhine, in the circles of Weſtphalia and Franconia, and that part of the Pomerania on the left to the Oder, the lordſhips of Lora and Klettenberg, his poſſeſſions in the county Mansfield, part of the Duchy of Magdeburg, known by the name of Saal circle, for which he receives,

1. That part of Poland and Sileſia to the left of the Viſtula.
2. The whole Marquiſate Lauſitz.
4. The poſſeſſions of the king of England ſituated to the left of the Elbe and the right of the Weſer, which river is to form the boundary to the Pruſſian dominions on the ſcite of the circle of Weſtphalia; they contain nearly the electorate and almoſt the whole county of Bremen and Verden, the county Spiegelberg, and part of the county Hoya.
4. The imperial free towns of Bremen and Goſlan.
5. The ſtates of the Duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle.
6. The Biſhopric Hildeſheim.
7. The poſſeſſions or territory of the city of Hamburgh to the left of the Elbe.
8. That part of the Abbey Corvey, and the county of Schaumburgh.

V. The Elector of Bavaria renounces his poſſeſſions on the left of the Rhine, the Duchy of Bergen, the part of Bavaria intended for Auſtria (ſee above) and receives in return,

1. The Biſhoprics Regenſburg and Freyſingen, and that part of the Biſhopric Paſſau ſituated on the left of the Inn.
2. That part of the Circle of Franconia on the left of the Mayn, viz. the Biſhopric Eichſtadt, great portions of the Biſhoprics Bambers and Wutzburgh, the Marquiſate, Anſpach, and the free Imperial cities Windſheim, Rothemburgh, Nurenberg, with their territories, and the poſſeſſions of the Grand Maſter of the Germanic Order.
3. Auſtrian Suabia (with exception of Brieſgau and the Country Hohenberg) the Lordſhips of Vorxulberg, and the part of the Tyrol on the left of the Inn.
4. The Biſhoprics Conſtanz and Auſburg, with the Abbeys, Provoſtſhips, and Imperial free towns in the Circle of Suabia, excepting thoſe included in the States of the Duke of Wirtemburgh and the Margrave of Baden.
5. That part of the Biſhoprics of Worms and Speyer on the left of the Rhine, including Philipſburgh.
6. That part of the Electorate of Mayence on the left of the Mayn, with the exception of ſome diſtricts to be given to the Landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt.

Part of the Lower Palatinate on the left of the Rhine, excepting the city of Caub, with its appendages, intended for the Landgrave of Heſſen Rheinfels, together with all No. 5 and 6, in ſpecified countries, ſhall be made over to the Duke of Deuxponts, as the probable heir to the Elector of Bavaria, who renounces all his poſſeſſions on the left of the Rhine, in favour of France.

VI. The houſe of Heſſia receives for its poſſeſſions, on the left of the Rhine, the lordſhips Lichtenau and Wilſtadt in Suabia, ditto in the principality of Henneberg, in Franconia; in the counties Schauburg and Hoya, and Pyrmont in Weſtphalia, viz.

1. The landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel:
a. That part of the electorate of Mayence incloſed by Heſſia, viz. the bailiwicks Amoneburg and Fritzlar.
b. The biſhopricks Fulda and Paderborn.
c. The duchy of Weſtplalia appertaining to the electorate of Cologne.
d. The electoral dignity.

2. The landgrave of Heſſe Dramſtadt;
a. The ſhare of the electorate of Mayence on the right of the Mayn'till towards Taub.
b. The ſmall part of the ſame electorate on the left of the Mayn, a little above Aſchaffenberg, till towards Hanau, viz. the bailiwicks, Steinheim, Dieburg, and ſome other diſtricts to the north of the county of Ehrbach, compriſing, amongſt others, the towns Seligenſtadt and Horſheim, together with the bailiwick Gernſheim, ſituated on the Rhine; but the the remaining part on the left Mayn borders will be joined to the Palatinate.
c. The free Imperial cities of Frankfort on the Mayn and Wetzlar, with its territories.

3. The landgrave of Heſſe Rheinfels-Rotherburg:
a. Thoſe parts of the electorate of Mayence ſituated on the Lahn,
b. The poſſeſſions of the electorate of Treves or Tier, to the left of the Lahn.
c. The city of Taub, with all its appurtenances.

4. The landgrave of Heſſe Homburg, to receive the free imperial city of Fritzlar.

VII. The duke of Wurtemberg to have:
1. The county of Hobenberg.
2. All the free Imperial towns and bailiwicks of the circle of Suabia ſurrounded by the ſtates of the duke.
3. The electoral dignity.

VIII. The margrave of Baden to obtain, for his poſſeſſions on the left of the Rhine and thoſe of the Briſgau:
1. That part of the Biſhoprick of Straſburg on the right borders of the Rhine.
2. The lordſhips Lichtenau, Wilſtadt and Lahn.
3. All the Ortenau.
4. The Imperial free cities of Offenburg, Zelle, Gengenbach, with the abbies of the ſam- name.

IX. The houſe of Naſſau to renounce its poſſeſſions on the left bank of the Rhine the Ems, in favour of France and Holland, as alſo the lordſhip Lohr—and obtains in return,

1. The prince of Naſſau Dietz (late hereditary ſtadtholder):
a. The duchy of Bergen, with the city of Duſſeldorf.
b. That part of the duchy of Cleve on the left of the Lippe.
c. The abbies Eſſen and Verden.
d. The county of Recklinghauſen, depending on the electorate of Cologne.
e. The county of Mark, with the Imperial free town of Dormund.
f. That ſmall part of the electorate of Cologne, on the right bank of the Rhine to the north weſt of Nonnenwern, containing, among others, the town of Konigſwinter.
g. The electoral dignity under the title of elector of Naſſau Bergen—where againſt this prince is to give up his preſent poſſeſſions to the other branches of his houſe.

2. The other branches of Naſſau, viz. the princes of Naſſau Weiberg, Naſſau Uſingen, and Saarbruck, are to divide amongſt them
a. The county Dietz, Uſingen, Dillenburg and Beilſtein.
b. The Pruſſian poſſeſſions in the county of Sayn.
c. That part of Treves and Cologne which extends on the right to the Rhine, from the right of the Lahn, towards Nohnenwerden.

X. The duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle gives up his dominions to Pruſſia and obtains in return,

1. The biſhoprick of Oſnabruck, and a conſiderable part of that of Munſter, among others, the town of his own name—(vide Holland.)
2. The greater part of the municipality of Minden, and the county of Hoya, and a ſmall part of the duchy of Bremen and Verden, viz. what is ſituated on the left of the Weſer.
3. The counties of Linger, Tecklenburgh Diepholz and Ravenſkerg.
4. Almoſt the whole municipality of Eaſt Frieſland, extending on the left of the Ems, (vide Holland.)
5. The electoral dignity, under the title of elector of Weſtphalia.

XI. The houſe of Schaumburg Lippe renounces all its poſſeſſeſſions on the right of the Weſer, in favour of Pruſſia, and receives there againſt—

1. Thoſe parts of the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, in the county of Schaumberg Lippe and Pyrmont.
2. Such parts of the electorate of Hanover, ſituate on the left of the Weſer, between the biſhopricks of Paderborn, and counties of Schaumberg and Pyrmont, containing among others, the ſmall towns of Poll, Bodenwerden, and L zhain, with the county of Sternberg.
3. That part of the abbey Corvey, on the left of the Weſer.
4. The Pruſſian dominions, and thoſe of the biſhop of Paderborn, ſituate in the county of Lieppe, viz. Lipſtadt, and the bailiwick Swalenberg, Oldenberg, and Stoppelberg.

XII. The houſe of Saxony to give up the Marquiſate of Lauſitz, and to obtain—

1. The elector of Saxony.
a. The whole county of Mansfield, the lordſhips Lorn and Keetenberg, and the Saal circuit.
b. The Hanoverian poſſeſſions in the county of Hohenſtein.
c. The free Imperial towns of Mulhauſen and Northhauſen.
d. Eichfeld and Erfurt, with the territory belonging to the electorate of Mayenne.
e. That part of the Franconian circle on the left of the Eger, and the right of the Mayn, viz. part of the biſhoprick Bamberg, Wurtzburg, and the Marquiſate of Bayreuth; further, the free imperial city of Schweinfurt.

2. The other branches of the Saxon line, to divide among them the lands of the electorate of Saxony, and the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, in the principality of Henneberg.

XIII. The King of Denmark gives up to Sweden, the iſle of Bornholm, and the right of the Sound duties, where againſt he is to obtain—

1. The Hanoverian dominions on the right of the Elbe.
2. The Free imperial towns of Hamburgh and Lubeck, with the biſhoprick of the ſame name.
3. The electoral dignity of the duke of Holſtein.

XIV. Sweden to receive—

1. That part of the duchy of Pomerania, on the left of the Oder.
2. The iſle of Bornholm and the Sound duties.

XV. Switzerland to renounce to France Muhlhauſen, ſituate in the department of the Upper Rhine; and that part of the Canton of Baſle on the left of the Birſe; the principality of Neufchatel, and the city of Genſ, with its territory, againſt that of Breiſgau, on the left of the Rhine.

The ci-devant duke of Modena ſhall receive for indemnifications—

1. The part of the Marquiſate Baden, ſituate in the Briſgau.
2. The eſtates of the Great Prior of the Malteſe order, reſiding at Heitersheim, in Briſgau

THE GERMAN CONSTITUTION.

I. The emperor of Germany to be elected be the electors, whoſe number is to be nine, viz. electors of Bohemia, Brandenburg, Bavaria, Saxony, Wirtemberg, Heſſe Caſſel, Weſtphalia, (duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle) Holſtein (King of Denmark) Naſſau Bergen (ci devant hereditary Stadthorder.)

II. The emperor to have the preſidency at the aſſembly, which are only to decide on the treaties between the ſtates of the empire, on war and peace, and in general on the objects compriſing their reſpective intereſts.

III. The imperial aſſemblies to conſiſt only of one chamber, to be claſſed,

a. The emperor to have ſix votes, as emperor and elector of Bohemia.
b. The electors—of whom to have four votes.
c. The princes whoſe revenues amount to two millions of livres, to have three votes each.
d. Thoſe whoſe revenues amount to one million, to have each two votes.
e. Thoſe whoſe revenues amount only to 300,000 livres, (about 24,000l. ſterling) to remain under the juriſdiction of ſuch Electorates, which dominions are neareſt their own.
f. Each of the imperial ſtates entitled to a ſeat and vote on the diet, may, without the conſent of the Empire, make treaties either with the co-ſtates, or with foreign powers, reſpecting the arrangement of the boundaries of their ſeveral poſſeſſions, and alſo their ſecurities and commerce.
g. Each imperial ſtate may eſtabliſh within its own juriſdiction, ſchools, academies, &c.
h. The electors and princes only, whoſe revenues amount to two millions of livres (or 83,333l. ſterling) can exerciſe the privilege of coinage, and the right *de non appellando*.
i. The union of two electorates never to be admitted!!!
k. If an electorate ſhould have no ſucceſſor, or lawful heir, the reſt of the electors ſhall elect a new one from among the imperial ſtates, which poſſeſs the ſeat vote on the diet.

The donations of the other princes, who leave no heirs or ſucceſſors, ſhall be incorporated with the poſſeſſions of the next neighbouring electors, or with thoſe ſituate in the ſame circles.

l. There ſhall be eſtabliſhed a higheſt court of Juſtice, whoſe members ſhall be appointed on the diet, and who are to decide on the differences and diſputes ariſing among the ſtates of the empire.
m. The ſubjects of the States which do not enjoy the right *de non appellando*, may appeal to this higheſt court of juſtice.

NOTE OF A CORRESPONDENT.

It is confidently ſaid that the above is already the third plan of the diviſion of Germany, formed by the French, which in its baſis has at laſt been agreed upon by the Emperor Francis the Second, and which is now haſtening its verification, by the Emperor's troops retiring very faſt from all the places towards the Rhine, where the French follow them at their heels. In their ſecond plan, the cities of Hamburgh and Bremen were offered to his Pruſſian majeſty, on conditions very unfavourable to the Engliſh nation and its commerce; yet, if the late monarch had lived a few months longer in a ſtate of tranſacting buſineſs, the Luchefinian faction would certainly have perſuaded his majeſty to *receive*, where nothing needed to be *given* in return, but merely to do ſome harm to an old friend and ally, which was by them conſidered *a la bagatelle*. His preſent Pruſſian majeſty, however, is not likely to liſten to ſimilar propoſitions, which has manifeſted itſelf already in the public audience the Pruſſian miniſter had of the ſenate at Hamburgh, where he *confidentially* though not *officially* (in order to prevent *eclat*) aſſured the venerable ſenators, that his majeſty was ſorry for the reports "of his taking poſſeſſion of the Hanſeatic towns, which he meant to ſupport and protect with all his influence; and that he had with diſpleaſure returned all overtures made to him on that head, unopened!" This fact *may be relied on*, although the article of its publicity in the Copenhagen Gazette has in ſome meaſure been contradicted, becauſe announced there an *official communication*, which it was not of a nature to have been true, becauſe of the great diplomatic impropriety of ſimilar communications.

The next advice from Raſtadt will certainly confirm every article of the ground-work, tho' ſeveral modifications, and even conſiderable changes may be adopted, eſpecially if their Pruſſian and Ruſſian majeſties ſhould take a very ſerious part in their oppoſition. However, the plan has great charms for moſt of the mighcier powers of Europe, *becauſe they are to receive what the little ones are to loſe.*

For Sale,
By ELLISTON & JOHN PEROT,
No 41, North Water Street,
London particular Madeira Wine, in pipes and quart caſks, 4 years old and fit for immediate uſe.
Inferior do.
A few bales Allibad Coffee
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Sail Canvaſs, No 1, to 9
A few bags of Juniper Berries
A parcel of Soal Leather, and
A few boxes of China.
march 3 tu&f4w

FOR SALE,
The Houſe in Cheſnut-ſtreet,
NEXT door but one to the corner of Fifth-ſtreet, occupied by the ſubſcriber. Its eligible ſituation is well known—The rooms are ſpacious and convenient, and finiſhed in a handſome ſtile—It has a double Kitchen, and excellent Cellars, with an ice Houſe and rain water Ciſtern, and there is a Pump of good water near the kitchen door.
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TO LET,
And may be entered on immediately,
A good dry Store,
Three ſtories high, and in an excellent ſtand for buſineſs. Apply to
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Hyſon and Young Hyſon Tea.
A few cheſts of excellent quality, for ſale, corner of Second and Pine ſtreets. Dec 26—eotf

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, *March 3*

Extract of a letter from an Eaſtern State, dated 22nd of February 1798.

"What a pity that more than one third the number of a certain aſſembly, that were *once thought* reſpectable are avowedly the patrons of ſuch abuſe and indecency as would diſgrace a pariſian fiſh woman. We indulged a hope that the ferocious animal would be driven to the wilds of Vermont, but alas, ſuch is the infatuated rage of an inveterate party, that they heſitate not, implicitly, to ſay to the people, "ſend any man to repreſent you, without reſpect to his capacity, character, principles or manners; only let him arrange on our ſide, and we will patronize him." It is already ſuggeſted amongſt us *New-England Yankees*, that in the future elections of Federal repreſentatives it will be unneceſſary to advert to the intellectual qualities of the candidates, but that it will be of the utmoſt importanee to ſelect ſuch as are diſtinguiſhed for muſcular ſtrength habits of bullying and eſpecially for the ſublime talent of *ſpitting*. As the houſe have refuſed to do juſtice to themſelves, to *their country*, and to Mr. Griſwold, it is ſuſpected that he will do it for himſelf, if a club will make any impreſſion on the *Lyon's hide*; but I conjecture that on a more accurate inſpection of the creature, the deception will vaniſh, and he will appear nothing but a Jack-aſs diſguiſed in a Lyon's ſkin.

What a waſte of time have our *celebrated patriots* made in their attempts to ſap, or rather to uſurp the executive authority—but, "*we the people*," at the northward, fancy ourſelves too enlightened and we are aſſuredly too firmly attached to our excellent government, to be the dupes of their *fineſſing declamation*, we are not now to learn, that "*Excluſive* patriots are *Concluſive* knaves."

I remarked, that refuſing to expel Lyon, was injuſtice to our country; becauſe it is preſumable that the collected wiſdom of the people of the United States, all concentrates in Congreſs, whatever therefore impairs the dignity of that aſſembly, is derogatory to the people from whom they derive their authority and importance. It is this view of the ſubject (and this view I conceive to be correct) which has given birth to theſe curſory reflections, you will therefore, my dear ſir, excuſe me if you think any expreſſions are daſhed with an undue aſperity. My religion forbids me to ſpeak evil of "the rulers of the people," but if they, by a ſolemn vote declare to the world that they are unworthy of conſideration, and thus diveſt themſelves of every claim to reſpect, who is to blame? I poſitively affirm, that if one of my domeſtics ſhould ſpit in in the face of another, I ſhould conſider it my duty inſtantly to expel the offender as unworthy a reſidence in my houſe."

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Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Rhode-Iſland, to his friend in this city, dated Feb. 22.

"We have traced the proceedings of congreſs in the affair between Mr. Griſwold and Lyon—on the part of the latter it was a moſt raſcally and diſhonorable buſineſs, and I was in hopes the houſe would ſo far have been friends to decency and their own honor, as to have expelled him; but as that queſtion could not be carried, the iſſue has been as I expected. I wiſh it may end here. Whatever further ill conſequences may occur, thoſe members that voted againſt an expulſion, muſt take on themſelves. This is certain, that the honor of congreſs is deeply wounded and degraded at home and abroad. This tranſaction reminds me of an affair that took place in our houſe of repreſentatives about the year 1777.

"In 1775, when the Rhode-Iſland brigade was quartered at Roxbury, they were called upon to furniſh a ſubaltern's guard for Brown's houſe on Boſton neck, which was furniſhed accordingly. Some alarm taking place in the night, the officer (and party) quitted his poſt without being relieved, and marched home, with the principal part of the guard. He was immediately ſent after, and with a ſtrong eſcort brought back to camp, where he was tried by a court martial, condemned, and turned out of the brigade.

"In a year or two after he was elected a repreſentative for ——— and attended in his place. The affair which had happened in the army being generally known, many of the members of the houſe ſuppoſed that he was not a proper perſon for a legiſlator; the matter was taken up and his ſeat was voted to be vacant, and an order iſſued, ſigned by the ſpeaker, for the town to return another member.

"'This is what took place in the houſe of repreſentarives of the little ſtate of Rhode Iſland, at a time when it was invaded by a powerful fleet and army. How honorable would it have been had ſimilar juſtice been done to the Vermont member."

—

Reaſons for Repealing the Stamp Act.

The antis ſwear "there's nothing worſe,
"Than a full, flowing public purſe;
"It gives the government a tone,
"Which makes us ſob and ſigh and groan,
"For there's an end to faction's cauſe,
"If we muſt truckle to the laws—
"And all our hopes from French invaſion,
"Are loſt, if thus they prop the nation."

—

From the MERCHANT'S ADVERTISER.

(BY DESIRE.)

SOME days before the late election, an aſſertion appeared in my paper, that the committee appointed to try the election of Iſrael Iſrael, were not unanimous in their report againſt the validity of his ſeat. On the day *immediately preceding* the election, the letter ſigned Matthias Barton, contradicting the aſſertion, was handed to me for publication. I thought it my duty as Editor to obviate the aſperſion it tended throw upon the veracity of my paper; but I was more particularly impelled, by my duty as a citizen, to aſcertain the fact, in order to remove improper impreſſions on the day of election. In conſequence, accompanied by a reſpectable citizen (whoſe voucher for this ſtatement may be ſeen by applying to me) I called upon two of the members of the committee, and aſked them ſeverally, whether the committee were unanimous. The firſt was loath to anſwer directly, but gave us clearly to underſtand that the committee were *not unanimous*. "It might be ſeen, he ſaid, upon the face of the report, that they were not." The other member called upon, declared moſt unequivocally, that they were *not unanimous*, and that *he was not preſent* when the report was ſigned. If their names are to the above certificate, as aſſerted, it is for them to ſay how they got there in the face of their declarations to me and my friend. I promiſed not to mention their names in the uſe I made of the information they gave me, and for this reaſon only they are withheld.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BACHE.

March 2.

—

MR. FENNO,

In anſwer to the note addreſſed to me by Mr. T. Matlack, clerk of the committee of the Senate which appeared in your paper of laſt evening I need only refer to my reply to the publication of Mr. M. Barton, a copy of which I incloſe for inſertion.* It will there be ſeen, that I derived my information from two members of the committee, a ſource which I was warranted in declaring to be of "the *beſt* authority." I have no heſitation further to declare, that the paragraph to which Mr. Matlack alludes was "*not* founded on any information derived from him directly or indirectly"

BENJ. FRANKLIN BACHE.

March 3

* See yeſterday's Gazette.

—

MR. FENNO,

In your Gazette of laſt evening, I obſerved a publication, ſaid to be "*a copy* of a letter from a gentleman in Connecticut, with his deſire to get it publiſhed in your paper."—The perſon who pretends he received this letter, ſigns with Z. Z.; and the letter is ſubſcribed with SIC TRANSIT.

It is preſumed you have not publiſhed this piece, without knowing there is ſuch a letter in exiſtence, or at leaſt knowing who the perſon is, that makes the aſſertion.

I will thank you to let me know when and where I may ſee this Mr. Z. Z.; for this purpoſe, I ſend you my *name* and *reſidence*. If you cannot procure me the deſired interview, pleaſe to publiſh ſuch ſtatements of facts, as you may judge proper; as I wiſh to ſearch a little further into the authenticity of this pretended letter.

Yours, &c.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Brig Pomona, Morton Iſle France 113 days
Schr. Fanny Bridger, Dun, New-York
Hetty, Maſon, Savanna

CLEARED.

Ship Arethuſa, Woods, Cork
Sloop Sally, Labbree, Port-au-Prince

Capt. Maſon of the ſchooner Hetty, from Savanna, informs that he left there the 19th ult. the following veſſels nearly ready for ſea.

Ship Jean, M'Pherſon of Philadelphia
Columbia, M'Kinzie Peterſburg
Columbia, Harvey
Brig Amelia, Houſton Philadelphia
Jefferſon, Morris do

The ſchooner Harriot, Da Coſta, of this port, ſailed a few drys before for St. Croix
Sloop Robert, Briggs, ſailed for this port in company of the Hetty, and the ſhip Sally Butler, Chiſholm, from hence arrived the ſame day.

The brig Diamond, Eaſtburne, of and for this port from Liverpool, arrived at St. Bartholomews, about 10th Jan. after being blown off the coaſt.

Several veſſels were ſeen ſtanding in for the Capes on Wedneſday laſt.

The ſhip Hope, Benbridge, from the Mole is below.

The Cleopatra, Wills, for Canton, and ſeveral other outward bound veſſels lay at Reedy-Iſland on Thurſday morning, at which time the George Barclay, M'Alliſter, for Calcutta was at Newcaſtle, and Neptune, Jeffries, for Batavia off Wilmington creek.

The ſhip Belvidere got up to London the 28th day after leaving New-York.

The ſhip Pennſylvania, Williamſon, of this port, after leaving Hamburg for Havre, has returned to the former port in diſtreſs.

The ſchooner Swift, Webb, of this port from New-York, has arrived at Martinico.

NEW-YORK Feb. 28.

Yeſterday arrived ſloop Two Friends, Captain Pound, 43 days from Martinique, and 30 from St. Croix, and informs us, that a fleet of merchantmen and tranſports arrived at the above place while he lay there, with troops, &c.—that 29 ſail were miſſing, and, that 15 captains of the miſſing veſſels had arrived there from Guadaloupe?—From the latter circumſtance it is ſuppoſed the greater part have fallen into the the hands of French Cruiſers.

NEW-THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, *March 3*,
Will be preſented, the Hiſtorical Play of the firſt part of
HENRY IV.
WITH THE
HUMOURS OF SIR JOHN FALSTAFF.
To which will be added the Muſical Farce of
The Devil to Pay;
Or, The Wives Metamorphoſed.
☞ The doors will be opened at half paſt five, and the performance begin at half paſt ſix preciſely
Box, one Dollar; Pit, three quarters of a Dollar; and Gallery, half a Dollar
Tickets to be had at H. and P. RICE's book-ſtore, No. 50 Market-ſtreet, and at the Office adjoining the Theare. *VIVAT RESPUBLICA*

LANDING,
From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
1600 bags prime Sugar,
800 do. Ginger
30 bales low priced piece Goods.
John Miller, Jun.
march 3 §

TO RENT,
A good three ſtory Houſe,
TWO rooms on each floor, with a convenient Kitchen—in Front, near South-ſtreet.—Enquire of the Printer. ma c —taw w

Thick Medium Paper,
ſuitable for copper-plate printing
Engliſh and *American* WRITING PAPER
PARCHMENT and VELLUM
For Sale by
Joſeph and James Cruikſhank,
No. 17, High-ſtreet.
march 3. *eo3t

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE, AT
W. YOUNG's Book-ſtore,
Corner of Cheſnut and Second ſtreets,
(Price 50 Cents)

Cauſes qui ſe ſont oppoſees aux Progres du commerce, entre LA FRANCE et les ETATS-UNIS de L'AMERIQUE.
Avec les Moyens de l'accélérer ;
Et la comparaiſon de la Dette Nationale de l'Angleterre, de la France, and des ETATS-UNIS.
In ſix Lettres, addreſſées á Monſieur le Marquis DE LA FAYETTE. Traduit ſur le Manuſcrit Anglais du Colonel SWAN, ancien Membre de la Légiſlature de la Républiqué du Maſſachuſſet.

Le Commerce eſt la portion la plus importante des Richeſſes Nationales.
——Le Trident de Neptune, eſt le ſceptre du Monde.
LEMIERE.

Or cauſes that have been oppoſed to the PROGRESS of COMMERCE botween *FRANCE and the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.*
With the means of accelerating it ;
And a compariſon of the National Debts of *England, France,* and *America.*
In Six letters, directed to the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE.

Tranſlated (into French from the original Engliſh Manuſcript of Col. SWAN, formerly a Member of the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts.

Commerce is the moſt important portion of the Wealth of Nations.
——The Trident of Neptune is the Sceptre of the world.
LEMIERE.

AT a juncture when the queſtion of a *Commercial Treaty with France* may ſoon become an object of diſcuſſion, a work of this kind becomes extremely uſeful to thoſe citizens of the United States, who may be deſirous to enable themſelves to view this ſubject, under its various aſpects ; and they will have the ſatisfaction to be furniſhed with the neceſſary data, to judge of the uſefulneſs of this tranſaction.

This work is principally diſtinguiſhed by the richneſs of the obſervations, the perſpicuity of the ideas, and the modeſty of the theory which it contains. At Paris, a man of wit obſerved, that this work was like a rich farmer's barn, heaped up to the very roof with uſeful produce. It is addreſſed to the unfortunate LA FAYETTE, in letters, which fugitive form, the author who could only devote a few weeks to this occupation, was obliged to adopt. Although circumſtances are in many reſpects different at the preſent day, from what they were in the year 1790, when theſe letters were written, yet it may be juſtly ſaid, that ſo many abſolute and permanent data ſtill remain, that the judicious reader will not appreciate the work leſs on that account ; on the contrary, as many of the alterations, which have been made, are the reſult of the author's remarks, it will ſerve to convince him that in all tranſactions, between free nations, every thing may be expected from the efforts of truth and juſtice.

LETTER I.

General view of the obſtacles, created in France, to prevent the extenſion of commerce, with the United States—Obſervations made in a tour, taken for that expreſs purpoſe, upon ſome French manufactures (a precious fragment this). Examination and refutation of the prejudices exiſting in France, againſt the quality of certain productions of the United States, and againſt the advantages of their importation—Demonſtration of the bad policy of laying duties on their importation, principally on proviſions in general, and on ſalt proviſions, and fiſh in particular—Conſiderations on the regulations of the French cuſtom-houſes.

LETTER II.

Obſtacles to the extenſion of trade with France, proceeding from circumſtances and individuals in the United States—Proofs that theſe obſtacles are only temporary and will be removed (they have been removed) by time and the wiſdom of government—Hiſtory of the influence of the American paper money—Important principles and abſtract conſiderations on money and circulation—Cauſes of the ſtagnation of American trade, after the peace—Critical examination of French goods, imported into America, and extraordinary conduct of the French merchants—Effects of good commercial laws; and patriotic wiſhes on this ſubject—Obſervations on money, weights and meaſures.

LETTER III.

Eſſay in the form of a *tableau*, to appraiſe the importations into the United States *from France and England united.* The author examines at each article, whether it can be better furniſhed from France or England—It is principally on this ſubject (which would have aſtoniſhed a mere theoriſt) that the author appears to evince great commercial experience. Theſe kind of *tableaux*, unluckily as difficult to obtain as they are much to be deſired, are the only ſure guides the ſtateſman can take for the policy of treaties, deprived of which he is continually deceiving or deceived. We cannot too much admire the apparent exactneſs of colonel Swan's calculations ; and although the proph[illegible] of Lord Sheffield have already been contradicted by experience, and by ſeveral able pens, yet it is curious to ſee the author of the preſent work, diſpute with him the only ground on which he has not been hitherto attacked, by proving that France, under the required conditions, will be better able than Great Britain to ſupply us with ſeveral articles, which the Engliſh author allows exclusively and forever to the latter ; the author's *partiality affect on* (if he has any) does not appear to have at any time created a *partiality of judgment.* The reſult of this calculation is that in 1789, that is to ſay, at a period when arts and manufactures did not preſent in France the veſt means and probability of extenſion which they now poſſeſs, that even in 1789, it was preſumable, that France would not only have the means to ſupply one half of any given quantity of the productions of *France and England united,* but alſo to enter into competition with Great Britain for the remainder, in proportion to the wiſdom of her government, and the induſtry of her inhabitants.

LETTER IV.

Calculation of the exportations of the United States, and particular examination of their ſuitableneſs to France ; this is one reaſon why, notwithſtanding the excellent work of Mr. Tench Coxe, Mr. Swan's *tables* is by no means ſuperfluous. the principle of the advantages which would reſult to France from the importation of proviſions and raw materials, is every where applied ; and it is upon this argument, that the author eſtabliſhes his demands to the French government, for the limited admiſſion of the productions of his country into France.

LETTER V.

Tableau, of the debt of the United States at that time—Opinions of the author on the finances, on the effects of national debt, on circulation, &c. as more amply detailed in his National Arithmetic printed at Boſton in the year 1786 ; the whole calculated to ſtrengthen in France, the public and private credit of the United States—the happy condition of America, and the miſeries ariſing from the public debt in Europe, are contraſted in the ableſt manner, and under the moſt ſtriking relations, by very curious calculations—Obſervations on the wiſdom and economy which preſide over the public expenſes in Maſſachuſetts. In this place the patriotiſm of the author appears, with all the elevation which a juſt national pride inſpires. The ancient governments of Europe, ſays he, will learn from us the art of economy in recompenſing the ſervices which the country receives : *Amongſt us it will be ſeen, that men are choſen for places, and not places for men.* This letter concludes with a general view of the public property, depoſited in the hands of the government of the United States.

LETTER VI.

General examination of the defects of the commercial policy of France with reſpect to the United States ; many of theſe obſervations have produced the effects for which they were intended ; others ſtill remain pointing out the reforms to be made in future, as a good chart marks the ſhoals and rocks. The author concludes his work, by fixing his attention on his country, and the great men who have rendered it illuſtrious ; and we take a pleaſure in quoting what he ſays of the preſent chief of our government. To praiſe a man when he exerciſes a diſtinguiſhed employment, is common, and may be taken for flattery ; but whilſt he is in private life, it is the homage of ſincerity.

Note, page 316 of the work,

* Les habitans des Etats-unis, ſuivant dans leur choix le bien public, & excites par un principe de reconnoiſſance, choiſirent M. John Adams pour vice-preſident du nouveau congres. Ses efforts, pour preſerver le peuple des intrigues formees par le gouvernement Anglais contre ſa liberte, le rendirent tres-ſuſpect a ceux qui etoient en pouvoir. Le peuple, convaincu de ſon merite, le choiſit pour un de ſes repreſentans dans le premier congres. De ce nombre etoit auſſi M. Samuel Adams, patriote auſſi intrepide, qu'infatigable. La revolution Americaine doit beaucoup a la perſeverance de ſes travaux, & a ſes talens diſtinges. Ceux que M. John Adams a developpes dans le traite de paix, qui s'eſt fait a Paris en 1783, ont prouve qu'il etoit miniſtre auſſi habile que grand politique. Et dans ſon ouvrage ſur la defenſe de la conſtitution Americaine, il a montae toutes les connoiſſances qui forment les vrais juriſconſultes & les hommes de loi ; connoiſſances neceſſaires, pour remplir honorablement les fonctions de prefident du ſenat des Etats-unis.

NOTICE.

A Manufactory of yellow and delft ware,

Such as never was in this Country before, has been been lately erected at Tivoli, Red Hook Landing, on the Eaſt Bank of Hudſon's River, ſtate of New-York, where any article of various ſorts and ſhapes may be executed, as well as earthern ſtoves upon a new conſtruction, that ſaves three fourths of the fuel commonly uſed in caſt iron ſtoves or open chymnies ; they are beſides very wholeſome and ornamental, by applying to

J. MOUCHET,

Wanted a ſkillful hand to attend to the baking and glazing part of the ſaid ware. Generous appointments will be given. Apply as above, or to
DAVID BROOKS, Eſq.
No. 71 South 5th Street.
Feb. 19. cod4w

To Be Sold,

AGREEABLY to the laſt will and teſtament of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, deceaſed, and poſſeſſion given immediately, a valuable property in Arch ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets, conſiſting of the houſe, No. 107, with the lot on which it is erected, a ſtable, and other improvements.—The houſe is 20 feet front, and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the ſame breadth as the houſe and 209 feet deep, with a well of water and a very capacious walled ciſtern, both with pumps in good repair. The ſtable ſtands on the rear of the lot and will accommodate four horſes and a carriage. This property enjoys the perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley, 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry Street. Its central poſition and the advantages it poſſeſſes with reſpect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any perſon wiſhing to poſſeſs an eligible property in Philadelphia,

For further particulars enquire at No 88, Vine Street—of
ROBERT HEYSHAM, or FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE, } Acting Executors.
January 11 §

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of WILLAM FLEEWTOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts, properly atteſted ; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſame, are deſired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, } *Adminiſtr'r*
No. 25, So. Third-ſtreet. }
January 4. dtf

Ran away from the Subſcriber,
On the 24th January laſt,
A Black Woman, named *Zelime.*

SHE is of a middling ſized ſtature, thick lips, marked with the ſmall pox in the face—She carried off a bundle of linen with her. Whoever takes her up and brings her to the ſubſcriber, at No 181, Arch-ſtreet, corner of Fourth-ſtreet, ſhall receive two Dollars reward.

J. LAZELLES.

N. B. Whoever harbors ſaid Girl after this notice, ſhall be proſecuted to the ſeverity of the law.
February 10. ¶3t

New-York, January 24, 1798.
PROPOSALS
By Arondt Van Hook,
Proprietor of the Reading Room ;
For Publiſhing by Subſcription,
An Appeal to Impartial Poſterity,
By MADAME ROLAND ;
Wife of the Miniſter of the Interior in France.
CONDITIONS.

Theſe ſcarce and very valuable Hiſtorical Memoirs, (which ran through two London editions in a few months,) will be compriſed in 2 vols. octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to Subſcribers, neatly bound and lettered, at 1 dollar and 50 cents per volume—one third of the Subſcription money to be paid on delivery of the firſt volume—the remainder when the work is compleat.

To Printers, Bookſellers, and others, who acquire Subſcriptions, the uſual allowance will be made.

☞ Subſcriptions are taken at the Reading-Room, No. 149, Water ſtreet—the Printing-Office, 149, Pearl-ſtreet—and at the different Bookſtores in New-York—Alſo, by William Young, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreet, and the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, Philadelphia.

As ſoon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers are obtained, the work will be put to preſs, and compleated with the utmoſt diſpatch.
Feb. 20. eod2m

PROPOSALS,

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW AND INTERESTING WORK, ENTITLED,
A TREATISE
ON THE POLICE OF LONDON,

Containing a detail of the various crimes and miſdemeanors, by which public and private property, are, at preſent, injured and endangered : And ſuggeſting remedies for their prevention.

BY A MAGISTRATE,

Acting for the counties of Middleſex, Surry, Kent, and Eſſex ; for the city and liberty of Weſtminſter ; and for the liberty of the Tower of London.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be printed in a large octavo, on an excellent Engliſh paper—It will be delivered to ſubſcribers, bound in boards, at the moderate price of *One Dollar and a half* ; although the laſt London edition, on inferior paper and meanly bound, is now ſold at two dollars and a half. To non-ſubſcribers the price will be raiſed.

Whatever encouragement may be given by ſubſcription, it will be committed to the preſs without delay ; and, barring accidents, will be ready for publication early in April.

☞ Subſcriptions will be thankfully received at BENJAMIN DAVIES's book-ſtore, No 68, High-ſtreet, and by moſt of the other bookſellers in the city ; by George Hill, in Baltimore ; and by Samuel Campbell, and A. Drummond, in New-York.
January 31. 2awIA

PROPOSALS,

BY THE
Inſurance Company of North America.

For INSURANCE againſt FIRE, on Dwelling-Houſes, Ware-Houſes, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in ſuch Buildings) diſtant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

I. Common ſuſurances, or hazards of the firſt claſs, will be undertaken at a premium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous riſques a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumſtances, ſeldom exceeding one per cent. per annum ; but in ſome inſtances, where the property inſured is not only in itſelf extra hazardous, but rendered ſtill more ſo by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raiſed according to circumſtances.

Houſes and Ware-Houſes, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of ſtone or brick, well conſtructed, ſo as to be guarded as well as may be againſt fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occcupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the firſt claſs, and may be inſured to their full value.

Alſo Goods and Merchandize, not of an extra hazardous kind, in caſks. bales, or packages, depoſited in ſuch buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars ; but if more than this ſum is required to be inſured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumſtances.

II. Inſurances will alſo be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the riſque. But it is not eaſy to arrange theſe under particular heads or claſſes, ſo as to deſcribe each with the neceſſary accuracy. Each caſe muſt therefore be decided upon according to the circumſtances attending it ; and theſe circumſtances will, in general, appear from the deſcription accompanying the application.

Buildings partly conſtructed of brick or ſtone, are preferable to thoſe wholly wooden. And in both caſes, the ſtile of building, how they are occupied, how they are ſituated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are conſiderations to be taken into view. And with reſpect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are expoſed, either to commence or to increaſe an accidental fire, and their liability in ſuch ſtate to receive damage by wet, or by ſudden and haſty removal, or to be ſtolen in time of confuſion and hurry, are all circumſtances of weight ; and the premiums muſt be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditiont are to be underſtood by the parties.

1ſt. The Inſurance is not binding till the ſtipulated premium be paid ; but it ſhall be deemed effectual from the time of ſuch payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately ſigned or not.

2d. Inſurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expenſe than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumſtances continuing the ſame as they were underſtood by the Inſurers at the time the former inſurance was made ; but the payment of the premium is eſſential to ſuch renewal ; and if the party inſured ſuffers any time to elapſe after the expiration of the former inſurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not inſured during ſuch time ; nor can the inſurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former inſurance. The ſubject of inſurance may nevertheleſs be open to treaty for a new inſurance.

3d. If any other inſurance be made on the ſame property ; it muſt be made known at the time of application, otherwiſe the policy made on ſuch application will be void.

4th Goods held in truſt, or on conſignment, may be inſured as ſuch in a ſeparate policy ; but they are not to be conſidered as inſured otherwiſe.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loſs or damage occaſioned by any foreign invaſion, or by any military or uſurped force, or by reaſon of any civil commotion ; or occaſioned by gunpowder, aquafortis or other thing of the like kind kept in the building, or amongſt the property inſured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promiſſory Notes, are not included in any inſurance ; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curioſities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be conſidered as inſured unleſs particularly mentioned and by ſpecial agreement.

7th. No inſurance will be made for a ſhorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than ſeven years. Perſons chooſing to inſure for ſeven years ſhall be allowed one year's premium by way of diſcount : One third of a years premium ſhall be abated in like manner on an inſurance for three years.

8th. Loſſes ſuſtained by fire on property inſured, ſhall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A deſcription of the property to be inſured will be expected with each application, to be made by a maſter carpenter and ſigned by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for inſurance, and atteſted before a Notary or principal Magiſtrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With reſpect to *Houſes and other Buildings,*

1ſt. The ſite and poſition ; deſcribing the ſtreet or road on or near which the building ſtands ; its contiguity to water, and other circumſtances relative to the extinguiſhment of fire in caſe of accident ; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are eſtabliſhed, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, ſtone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outſide walls as inſide or partition walls, and their reſpective height and thickneſs ; the ſtyle of the roof and of what materials ; how ſecured by battlements or party walls ; what kind of acceſs to the top of the houſe and to the chimnies ; whether any and what electric rods ; the number and kind of fire places ; and the kind of depoſit for aſhes.

3d. The dimenſions of the building and how divided, and the ſtyle in which it is finiſhed ſo as to enable indifferent perſons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in caſe of injury ; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling houſe, or for any other, and for what purpoſe, alſo an eſtimate of the value of the houſe or building independent of the ground.

4th. The ſituation with reſpect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at leaſt one hundred feet each way : what kind of buildings are within that diſtance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwiſe : whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles uſed, or uſually depoſited in the houſe, or within the diſtance aforeſaid, and of what kind.

Reſpecting *goods* in Houſes, Warehouſes, &c.

1. A general deſcription of the building in which they are kept will be expected, ſimilar in all reſpects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Inſurance on the buildings themſelves.

2. A deſcription of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in caſks or other packages, or opened ; and whether diſplayed in whole pieces or in the uſual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general eſtimate of the value of each kind propoſed to be inſured ; but in the laſt particular minuteneſs of deſcription is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, roſin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable ſpirits, ſulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind opened.—Glaſs, china ware or porcelain, eſpecially unpacked ; Looking glaſſes, jewelery ; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by ſudden removal or by moiſtures, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters poſt paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An *order* for Inſurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an *enquiry* only, it will be anſwered.

By order of the Board,
EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*
Office of the Inſurance Company *of* North America ; *Philad. Feb.* 1, 1798.
Feb. 14.

TO THE
Citizens of the United States.

THE *Miſſionary Society* of *Philadelphia,* impreſſed with the importance of ameliorating the condition and augmenting the happineſs of mankind, are impelled by motives of religion and benevolence to attempt the propagation of chriſtian and civil knowledge among the aborigines of America.

Thoſe who have experienced the bleſſed effects of real religion, muſt feel a deſire to diſſeminate its principles, wherever the footſteps of a fellow man may be found—An opportunity now offers, for ſuch to evince their ſincerity, by laboring together in accompliſhing the ancient prediction—"*The knowledge of the Lord ſhall cover the earth as the waters do the ſea.*"

Living in an age when the devaſtations of war teach us to appreciate and extend the bleſſings of peace, all good and enlightened citizens will concur with us, that every ſtep which tends to introduce the arts of civilization among the Indians, muſt be highly favorable to the intereſt of the United States.

The eaſy acceſs which may be had at preſent to the different tribes, by means of government eſtabliſhments in various parts of their territory—their tranquil ſtate, and the friendly diſpoſition of ſome of their chiefs—diſpoſe the Society to believe that their addreſs is not premature. They preſume that nothing more is neceſſary to excite the attention and ſecure the ſupport of their fellow citizens than to preſent their plan to the conſideration of the public.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, penetrated with a conviction that their duty and happineſs are involved in promoting the knowledge and diffuſing the ſpirit of the Chriſtian religion, do aſſociate for the purpoſe of ſupporting a miſſionary among the American Heathen and the frontier ſettlements of the United States, as an eligible mean of accompliſhing ſo deſirable an object.—Aware of the pernicious effects of *party ſpirit,* they think it neceſſary to adopt for their guide (as well as to exhibit to the world the principles by which they will be governed) the following

CONSTITUTION.

I. The aſſociation ſhall be called the *Miſſionary Society.*

II. Any perſon ſigning the conſtitution and paying the ſum of one dollar to the treaſurer and the further ſum of one dollar yearly, is a member during the payment of his or her ſubſcription.

III The ſociety ſhall elect by ballot an acting committee to conſiſt of a treaſurer, ſecretary and ſeven members, one third of whom ſhall be renewed every ſix months—five ſhall form a quorum to tranſact buſineſs and have power to call ſpecial meetings.

IV. The ſociety ſhall meet every three months at an appointed place to enact the neceſſary laws and deliberate on the report of the committee reſpecting the ſtate and progreſs of the inſtitution.

V. No miſſionary ſhall be conſidered qualified who is not capable of practiſing or teaching ſome uſeful art as well as a rational ſyſtem of religion.—No other *teſt* ſhall be required, excepting, evidences of piety and zeal—that he renounce all ſectarian names and adopt ſimply that of CHRISTIAN.

VI. Should the funds of the ſociety permit, inſtitutions for inſtructing the Indians in the agricultural and mechanical arts, ſhall be eſtabliſhed among them.

VII. As ſoon as a ſufficient number have ſubſcribed, the committee ſhall publiſh under their inſpection a periodical miſcellany entitled the "*Miſſionary,*" and the profits ariſing from the ſale ſhall be applied to the funds of the ſociety.

*** No alteration or amendment ſhall be made in the above conſtitution, without the conſent of two thirds of the members, and every ſuch improvement muſt be propoſed three months prior to its diſcuſſion

The conſtitution is left for ſignatures at 177 S. Second-ſtreet.

☞ The *Little Turtle,* one of the moſt influential characters among the Indians North Weſt of the Ohio (who is now in this city) is very anxious to forward the views of the ſociety. The Interpreter, capt. Wells, is alſo very ſanguine as to the proſpect of ſucceſs, and promiſes all the aid in his power.
February 24.

Baſkenridge—for ſale

IT conſiſts of 920 acres, almoſt all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the reſidence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently dixided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the Eaſt by the river Paſaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a ſquare of nearly three acres—The dwelling houſe is a very convenient one, and a ſmall expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard conſiſts of 1500 fine bearing engrafed Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of ſaid tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as alſo a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the beſt and moſt delicious kinds.

Alſo, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Foreſt Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its ſituation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth : 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To ſave trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in caſh, on delivery of the deeds. Pleaſe to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 78, Cheſnut treet.
February 2. eodtf

COLUMBIA HOUSE
Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleaſure and reſpect, returns her ſincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement ſhe has received during four years reſidence in Philadelphia ; and aſſures her friends and the public, ſo far from intending to decline her ſchool, ſhe has made a ſuperior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her ſcholars.—Every branch of uſeful and polite education is particularly attended by Mrs. Groombridge and maſters excelling in their reſpective profeſſions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.
June 5th, 1797. §1mſtf

The ſituation is perfectly healthy : and made more agreeable by an extenſive garden and lot of ground adjoining the houſe.

THIS DAY IS OPENED,
And for ſale by WILLIAM YOUNG, No. 52, corner of Second and Cheſnut-ſtreets,
In one large volume, 8 vo.
(Price of the common paper, neatly bound, 2 dollars 50 cents ; fine ditto, in boards, 3 dollars)

THE
AMERICAN GAZETTEER,

EXHIBITING, in alphabetical order, a much more full and accurate Account, than has been given, of the States, Provinces, Counties, Cities, Towns, Villages, Rivers, Bays, Harbours, Gulfs, Sounds, Capes, Mountains, Forts, Indian Tribes, and New Diſcoveries, on the AMERICAN CONTINENT, alſo of the WEST-INDIA Iſlands, and other Iſlands appendant to the Continent, and thoſe newly diſcovered in the Pacific Ocean : Deſcribing the Extent, Boundaries, Population, Government, Productions, Commerce, Manufactures, Curioſities, &c. of the ſeveral Countries, and of their important Civil Diviſions—and the Longitude and Latitude, the Bearings and Diſtances, from noted Places, of the Cities, Towns, and Villages ;—with a particular Deſcription of *The Georgia Weſtern Territory.* The whole compriſing upwards of Seven Thouſand diſtinct Articles.

Collected and compiled from the beſt Authorities, and arranged with great care, by, and under the direction of
JEDIDIAH MORSE, D. D.
Author of the American Univerſal Geography—Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences—and Member of the Maſſachuſetts Hiſtorical Society.

[Illuſtrated with ſeven new and neat Maps.]
(Publiſhed according to act of Congreſs.)

Alſo, FOR SALE, as above,
Mr. *Morſe's* Univerſal Geography,
In two large 8 vo. volumes, price 4 dols. 50 cts.
Ditto, abridged, at 1 dollar.
February 26. co4t

New-York, February, 1798.
PROPOSALS BY GEORGE FORMAN,
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A New and Valuable Work, which has been extant only ſix months—entitled
PROOFS of a CONSPIRACY againſt all the Religions and Governments of EUROPE, carried on in the ſecret meetings of Free Maſons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies. Collected from good authorities,
By JOHN ROBISON, A. M.
Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy, and Secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Nam tua res agitur paries cum proximus ardet.

☞ THIS work will be put to preſs as ſoon as 400 ſubſcribers are obtained, and no money required until the work is completed.—It ſhall be printed with an elegant new type, and on paper of ſuperior quality, which will compriſe about 400 pages neat octavo, handſomely bound and lettered—the price will be one dollar and fifty cents.

Thoſe who procure 12 ſubſcribers, and become accountable, ſhall have a 13th gratis—and the uſual allowance to bookſellers.

*** THE above work comes from the pen of J. Robiſon, of Edinborough, a gentleman in high eſtimation in the literary world—the facts therein recorded are well ſubſtantiated, and the reaſoning and arguments thence deduced, while they diſcover the ſound judgment and penetration of the writer, are calculated to amuſe as well as to inſtruct. A ſcene of villainy is developed by the author ſufficient to appal the ſtouteſt heart.—The danger to be apprehended from ſecret ſocieties is clearly pointed out ; the degeneracy of human nature awfully illuſtrated, and the hazard of every deviation from the ſtraight path of religion and of virtue, inconteſtibly proved both to the politician and the chriſtian by ſtubborn and incontrovertable facts.

†|† *Subſcriptions taken in by* G. Forman, *No* 46, *William-ſtreet, oppoſite the Poſt-Office, and by the reſpective bookſellers in New York and Philadelphia.*
February 28.

Saliſbury Eſtate.

THE Subſcriber, propoſing to contract his buſineſs, offers this Eſtate for ſale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blaſt and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grift Mill, with two pair of ſtones ; alſo a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with theſe various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpoſe of caſting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thouſand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the beſt Hay and Paſture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is ſuperior to any in this country, and probably equal to any in the world ; for not one of ſixty-nine guns lately made, although ſome of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The ſituation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the ſtate of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from ſeveral landings on the Hudſon's river, and having every advantage that can reſult from a plenty of water iſſuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other uſeful purpoſes. The purchaſer can be accommodated with all the ſtock and utenſils, and have poſſeſſion on or before the firſt of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blaſt immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with ſome coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joſeph Anthony, in Philadelphia ; David Brooks, Eſq. one of the Repreſentatives in Congreſs for this State ; Mr. David Waterman, on the premiſes, or to the proprietor in New-York.
WILLIAM NEILSON.
Dec. 1. 3awtf

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given ; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.
Oct. 17. eotf

FOR SALE,
Several fonts of Types—half worn.

Including Long Primer, about 400 weight, in good condition, and would anſwer the purpoſe of a country Printer as well as new.
Enquire of the Printer.

City Commiſſioner's Office,
January 12th, 1798.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the ſaid commiſſioners, for cleanſing the ſtreets, &c.

Diſtrict No. 1.—From the north ſide of Vine ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Mulberry ſtreet ; to be under the ſuperintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2 From the ſouth ſide of Mulbrry ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtrreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of William Moulder.

3. From the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet to the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of Joſeph Claypoole.

4. From the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Cedar ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of Hugh Roberts. mwfim

Juſt Publiſhed,
And to be had of Meſſrs. Dobſon, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Bookſellers in the city, price one dollar, twinty-five cents, in boards,
New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.
By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.
June 20. †6t